THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1831. NO. 13.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET.

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne.
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug 2—6m.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street. JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No.* 51 *Liberty street,* where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail,* on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately,* Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.
October 4—2mo.

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, a STEAM COTTON FACTORY, situated in Bardstown, Ky. distant thirty-seven miles from Louisville.—The building is of brick, finished in the best manner; the machinery is of good quality, and in good order, having been in operation but eighteen months. Connected with the Cotton Machinery, are double setts of WOOL CARDS, capable o carding near *Two Hundred pounds per day.* The purchaser will meet with A BARGAIN. An inventory of the whole machinery can be seen on application to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
October 7—1mo.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine,* and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since SAMUEL M. BROOKS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 13, 1831—w1y

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher: by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College: Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 *Liberty street.*

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.				

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street, ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TOKEN, FOR 1832.

THE TOKEN, for 1832, with twenty embellishments, is received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street.
October 18, 1831.—4t

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

MUSIC.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes at
PETERS' MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
NO 9 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'TS.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactories of R. & W. Nunns and Loud & Brothers, consisting of Upright, Square, Round Cornered, and Unichord Piano Fortes. Also, an extensive assortment of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bassoons, Guitars, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, &c. &c. together with every article in the musical line.

The above Instruments have all been *selected* by the *subscriber,* and are confidently offered as being superior in beauty, durability, tone, and equality of touch, to any before offered in this market.

N. B.—Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. W. C. PETERS.
October 4, 1831—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

LOTS near the City For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of Lots, valued at from $80 to $200, situated on the public road leading from the end of Fourth street to the two mile run. The lots are pleasantly situated opposite the residence of William Price. A plan may be seen by calling at my office, No. 60 Fourth street. C. DARRAGH.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.—1mo

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

FOR SALE, a valuable property, situate on the northwest corner of Front and Ferry streets, and now in the tenure of Robert Warden and Philip R. Kincaid. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please apply to the subscriber, who resides immediately opposite said premises.
JOHN FINNEY.
Pittsburgh, October 14, 1831.—5t*

THE Subscriber, being about to leave Pittsburgh, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support given him for the last four years. He would also inform them that before his departure, he will use his best endeavors to procure a *competent* teacher to succeed him.
W. C. PETERS.

N. B.—Those persons indebted to the subscriber, will please settle their accounts, on or before the 20th instant, and those having accounts against him, are desired to leave them at No. 9, Fifth street, where is now selling at *Cost,* a variety of Fancy Goods, Prints, Drawing Materials, &c.
October 14, 1831. W. C. P.

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

JAMES B. MORGAN offers for sale the *MORGANZA MILLS,* situated in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Chartiers, two miles below Canonsburgh, and sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike, consisting of a Grist Mill, one run of French Burrs of superior quality, and one run of first rate country stones; a Saw Mill and Hemp Mill on Hines & Beans' patent, which will break near a ton per day—will be sold either with or without the Hemp machinery, as the Hemp House is well calculated for any other machinery, such as fulling, carding, spinning, &c., as there are drums in both stories, run by one of the cog wheels of the Grist Mill: large and convenient house, &c., miller's house, stabling, &c.

I will sell with the mills, eight, sixty, or two hundred and thirty eight acres of Prime Land, as may suit the purchaser. If the Farm is not sold with the Mill, it will be sold separate. It is a first rate Stock Farm, having meadow of the best quality, good Barn and Orchard, one double and three single Cabins. It is in good repair, and a good spring in every field. This property is advantageously situated for any gentleman wishing to educate his children, being but two miles from Jefferson College, which is in a very flourishing situation, having one hundred and sixty-three students, as he could be making money and superintending his children's education at the same time. A large amount of goods might annually be sold, for cash, wool and grain, being in the centre of a wealthy neighborhood. Undisputable titles will be given for said property, clear of any incumbrance.
Morganza Mills, Oct. 11, 1831.—5t

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		1,440	1,440
30		1,000	30,000
50		500	25,000
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34230	tickets.		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Oct. 25

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

FOR RENT!

A FIRST RATE STAND FOR BUSINESS —Possession to be given on 1st April next. And FOR SALE, 300,000 Hard Burnt Bricks.
Oct 28—3t DAVID GREER.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JOSEPH HOOVER, who left the city of Lancaster in the summer of 1826, went to Pittsburgh, and in the spring of 1827 left Pittsburgh and went on board of a steam boat intending to go to St. Louis, (Missouri,) since that time nothing has been heard of him. He is a butcher by trade, and about 25 years of age. He has a considerable sum of money to receive, which is in the hands of the undersigned, guardian of said Joseph Hoover; therefore any information respecting him will be thankfully received by GODFRIED ZAHM,
October 28, 1831—3t. *City of Lancaster.*

CLERK WANTED.—A young man, producing satisfactory references, and writing a plain and neat hand, is wanted for a respectable grocery store. A reasonable salary will be given. Apply forthwith at the Agency Office, No 63 4th street, between Wood and Market streets.—Oct28

STEVENS ON PLEADING, 2d American edition, with large additions, by Francis J. Troubat. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street. Oct 28—2

A PARTNER WANTED.—A respectable person, who writes a neat hand, and will advance a small cash capital in profitable, respectable and safe cash business, will hear of a desirable and permanent situation, by calling at the Agency Office, No. 63 Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets. Oct 28—1

CABINET LIBRARY, NO. 3, Containing "Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.," just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street. Oct 25—2

WANTED,

At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

FOR SALE!

THE THREE LOTS AND DWELLING HOUSE in Lawrenceville, adjoining the farm of Mr. Ewalt. The house is two story and a frame, built and finished in the best manner, and the whole presents as desirable a situation as any in this neighborhood. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Allegheny-Town.
ARCHIBALD LAMONT.
October 11—w3t

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, FOR 1832.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street, "*The Atlantic Souvenir, for* 1832; embellished with 12 splendid engravings." Also, "*The Token, for* 1832, with 20 Splendid Engravings." October 25.—3t

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

THE highest price will be paid, at all times, for FLAX-SEED, delivered at our Oil-Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse, No. 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.
M'KEE, CLARKE & CO.
August 26, 1831—w2mo

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.
SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

JOHN I. KAY & CO,
Booksellers & Stationers,

51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

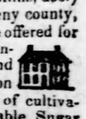
COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—8t

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.



SAMUEL M'GREW.
July 19, 1831—3mo*w3

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	2
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	d½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards.	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,

50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞ The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

POETRY.

From the Montreal Gazette.

PENETANGUISHENE.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE "LOG-BOOK OF A SUB."

To ye who, "tir'd of war's alarms,"
In garrison or camp,
Are sighing for the many charms
Of march routes and a tramp;
And who on board batteau or ship
Delight to vent your spleen,
I hereby recommend a trip
To Penetanguishene.

Oh! 'tis the place for youthful sprigs,
Whose epaulettes grow dim
With city wear,—whose rose-oil'd wigs
Want "combing into trim;"
Whose 'elbows' are a trifle out,—
(Such things have often been,)
They will be bettered by a bout
Of Penetanguishene.

'Tis here you learn true jollity,
And damn "the march of mind,"
And live in fond equality
With beasts of every kind;—
The Indian with his scalping knife
Diversifies the scene—
Oh! 'tis a mighty pleasant life
At Penetanguishene.

You shake a wild-cat by the fist,
When in your path he halts,
With beavers take a hand at whist,
And gallopade and waltz
With shaggy bears, who, when you roam
Afar in forest green,
Remind you that your nearest home
Is Penetanguishine.

Upon the article of grub
You must lay little stress,
And hear, with grief, the starving 'sub'
Bemoans Head-Quarters' mess;
His pound of 'junk' and 'Tommy' bare
But makes a dinner lean,
For surfeits they are very rare
At Penetanguishene.

And then for swipes, poor devil! he
Must look and feel quite glum,
Since now a sober Treasury
Has dock'd the ration-rum;
Unless it be with maple-juice,
A drink that's thin and mean,
He cannot shake a top-screw loose,
At Penetanguishene.

A pipe is quite a rarity,
Tho' here for life you smoke,
In clouds, to be musquito free,
(And 'tis no trifling joke
If you have ague or the yaws:)
Segars were never seen
In man, or maid, or monster's jaws,
At Penetanguishene.

You'd give your eyes for "heavy wet,"
Your ears—for quid or snuff,
Your teeth—but for an hour's whet
On any wholesome stuff;
Oh! quick 'twill cure each dandy ghost
Of ennui or spleen,—
A winter's station at the post
Of Penetanguishene.

LITTLE PETER.

Holland Landing, September, 1831.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, October 24.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The brig Lady Adams, Capt. Staples, arrived at this port late last evening, having left Liverpool on the 13th September. Our previous dates were to the 9th, by the Birmingham at New York. By the papers we have received, we discover no news of much importance, except that the cause of the Poles continued to wear a most unfavorable aspect.

Coronation of the King and Queen.—The papers are filled with details of the ceremonies of the Coronation, which took place on the 8th September. The whole inner pages of Bell's Life in London, a capacious weekly sheet, published on Sunday, are devoted to that august subject. To increase the interest of its details, that paper presents no less than four large engravings, illustrating the various stages of the ceremonies on the occasion. The first gives a perspective view of the Procession, through the Nave of Westminster Abbey.—The second represents the principal ceremony of the Coronation of the King. The third exhibits the King receiving homage on the platform of the Theatre. And the fourth view represents the King and Queen enthroned in state on the platform of the Theatre—surrounded by the titled and jewelled crowd, whose high fortune it was to have a near view of these ceremonies. The day appears to have been auspicious, and was completely occupied from morning till night by the ceremonies of the Coronation. In the evening the metropolis was splendidly illuminated; the theatres and other public places of amusement were opened free of expense: and a great display of fireworks at Hyde Park concluded the entertainments.

The dress worn by her Majesty at the Coronation on Thursday was of the most elegant description; it was composed of gold gauze over a white satin petticoat, with a diamond stomacher, and a purple velvet train lined with white satin, and a rich border of gold and ermine. The coronet worn by her Majesty during the procession to and from the Abbey was most beautiful: it was composed entirely of diamonds and pearls, and in shape very similar to a mural crown.

Poland.—The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated "From the Frontiers, August 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnoissance, owing to imprudence of Col. Legallois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Podlachia and Plozk. The former, and the stronger, under the French General Romaniro, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudiger. One good effect of these diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquillity had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity, had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitsch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing, that, if the city hold out but six weeks longer, the winter will have set in, and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which, on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede his attack upon Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is, therefore, supefluous.

"The cholera has manifested itself at Berlin," says the *State Gazette*, officially, on the 2d inst.: "one man had already died, and several suspicious cases had occurred." At Vienna the alarm on that subject had somewhat subsided. At Posen the disease was observed to make more havoc on the Tuesdays and Wednesdays than on the other days of the week, on account of the extemporaneous excesses in which the people indulge on the Sundays and Mondays.

Austria.—The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the revolted peasantry had been made prisoners, of whom several have been shot. Italy is, for the moment, tranquil. The French Journals disbelieve the accounts of movements having taken place in Naples, and of disturbances in Greece.

No accounts had reached Paris from Portugal of later date than 24th ult. A report had been circulated in that city during last week that the British and French Governments had mutually agreed to support a meditated attempt of the Portuguese refugees on the Government. Our Correspondent writes, however, that he could not trace this report to any authentic source; but remarks, at the same time, extraordinary bustle among the Portuguese residents of Paris, and increased attentions, on the part of the French Government, to Don Pedro and his family.

Algiers.—The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles around Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

FRANCE.

We have had little of importance this week from Paris. The avowal of the Government, that it has been constrained to bow to the opinions of the people on the question of Hereditary Peerage, seems to be as gratifying to the prejudice of the people as the prompt interference of a French army in the contests of Belgium proved to their pride; and both the Sovereign and his ministry is likely to draw from those incidents a popularity as great and as long-lived as any which the feelings of Frenchmen allow them to bestow. It is said, indeed, that it will scarcely outlive the discussions on the limit to the creation of Peers; and that if the Government attempts to resist an Amendment for throwing the nomination of the candidates for the Peerage into the power of the representatives of the people, they will certainly be defeated. In the mean time, while all goes smoothly on the surface of politics, there have been some symptoms of the misery and privation which the late events have inflicted on the working classes. Cries for bread have been heard on more than one occasion in the streets, and the introduction of some new machinery for diminishing the amount of manual labor in a shawl-manufactory, in the Rue de Cadran, has produced riots, which were quelled only by the interposition of a powerful body of the military. How far a populace in this apparent state of distress may be excited to acts of violence a few days will determine, as the reported announcement of the fall of Warsaw, and the declaration said to have been made to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, that if France attempted to interpose by force of arms in the affairs of Poland, Austria, Prussia, and Russia would jointly declare war against her, will afford a great opportunity to stir up the passions of those who may, from any feelings of policy or necessity, be adverse to the present system of Government.

BELGIUM.

The affairs of Belgium are still very far from a settlement. The elections are proceeding peaceably, and the army is re-organized, but the number of the Deputies of what is called the French party is said to form a considerable majority, who are prepared to thwart or oppose the Government at all risks, and that it will be long before King Leopold can boast of an army capable of maintaining Belgian pretensions. The King of the Netherlands is in the mean time increasing his forces, and French troops, to the amount of 12,000 men, are, therefore, at the request of his Majesty King Leopold, and with consent of the Allies, to remain for the present in the vicinity of Brussels.

PORTUGAL.

According to the last accounts from Lisbon, Don Miguel's Government had been subjected to a peril by the revolt of the 2d Regiment of infantry on the night of the 21st of August. The conspirators, according to the scanty details given in the Royal Journal, left its quarters uttering seditious cries, and proceeded to the Roccio, inviting others to join them. They were there, however, surrounded and captured by the regiments which remained faithful to the authorities; and as a Court Martial was immediately appointed to try the ring-leaders, there is little doubt the punishment will be prompt and severe. The Order of the Day, published on the occasion, treats this affair as a mere isolated instance of subordination; but such an attempt on the part of a small portion of the military would not have been made without the conviction of a wide-spread discontent; and altho' circumstances seem for the present to have rendered it abortive, the perpetual recurrence of such events speak much against that popularity of the Sovereign, which Lord Aberdeen wished us to believe in.

POLAND.

All accounts from Poland, varied and uncertain as they are in detail, agree on one point—that the Russians have succeeded in surrounding Warsaw on all sides, that their outposts were within less than a mile and a half of the city, and that there was too much reason to believe the Provisional Government were not possessed of that degree of public confidence or unity of purpose that would save the capital from a speedy surrender. It is, indeed, confidently stated, although no official information has been received to confirm it, *that Warsaw had surrendered on the 25th of August*, and that Prince Radzivill had been appointed Viceroy *ad interim* of the Kingdom of Poland, in the name of the Emperor. No mention is made of the army of the Poles; but as there has been several successive changes in their commands, ending with the re-appointment of Skrzynecki, it is probable that their movements were paralysed by that circumstance, or that Skrzynecki, who, it is reported, since the failure of the Lithuanian insurrection, was known to be favorable to concession, had prevailed on them to remain inactive, and abide by the terms granted to the Government.—Strong hopes were entertained at the commencement of the week that the Poles would again succeed in baffling their enemies, in consequence of a report that the corps of Rudiger had been defeated in its attempt to join the main body under Paskewitsch, and that 20,000 of his troops being forced to retreat into Galicia, were there disarmed by the Austrians.

This news has not, however, been confirmed, as subsequent leters detail the movements of Rudiger in the combined plan of operations: and it is but too probable, therefore, that the victory had the usual origin of stock-jobbing. It seems now to be pretty generally acknowledged, even by the most sanguine of those who demanded the creation of a great kingdom out of the provinces of ancient Poland, that the Poles must be content with the fulfilment of the promise of a Constitution to the people of the Duchy of Warsaw, and such other advantages as France and England may, without the necessity of an appeal to arms, be entitled to stipulate for in their behalf.—Why this is to be the comparatively fruitless termination of the heroic exertions of the Patriots, and why England in particular abstained from demanding more, we have already more than once endeavored to explain. We may say, however, that, with the struggle, it seems to us that great criminality attaches to those who did not interfere at an earlier period to put an end to the waste of human life, and to check that delusive expectation of assistance under which the contest has been so fatally prolonged.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following confirmation of the deplorable events that have lately occurred at Warsaw:

Letters have been received from Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, containing ample details of the melancholy occurrences which have taken place at Warsaw. The Patriotic Club has long excited alarm in the minds of the well disposed portion of inhabitants. The most dangerous doctrines were professed by them, and it was easy to foresee that, emboldened by the weakness of the government, the members of that society would sooner or later give themselves up to violent excesses. The pretended plot, in consequence of which Generals Jankowski and Bukowski were arrested, is generally looked upon as unfounded; no proof had been produced against them. Nevertheless, the Government through pusillanimity abstained from proclaiming their innocence, and preferred delaying the judgment. By this system of timidity it gave satisfaction to no one, and irritated those whom it wished to flatter.

"On the other hand, the plan laid down by General Skrzynecki, which led to his being accused of treason, and the necessity of remaining upon the defensive after so many promises of attacking and beating the Russians, all concurred to encourage and facilitate the projects of the anarchists.

"After they had formed their plan, the Patriotic Society assembled in the afternoon of the 15th ultimo, and about seven o'clock proceeded to the palace of the Government, where they demanded that General Skrzynecki should be tried. The Government promised it, but this act of weakness only served to increase the audacity of these blood thirsty men. The numbers constantly increased. It was composed of officers of the army, Lithuanian refugees, and some of the populace, who marched amidst cries of vengeance towards the Royal Palace, in which were confined persons accused of having formed a conspiracy in favor of the Russians.

"The guard of the palace was intrusted to about 200 men, who, if they had done their duty, might have prevented them penetrating into it. They began, it is true, by barricading the doors, and fired off into the air several muskets, upon which the multitude retired; but the ringleaders, after harranguing them, made them advance again. Count Ostrowski, Commander of the Civic Guard, came up, and, according to one of the letters, had the baseness to say that arms had not been given him to destroy his countrymen. The palace gates were then broken into; the multitude rushed in, and the mob was increased by a part of the Guards.

"General Jankowski was seized first and hanged on a lamp post.

"Soon after Generals Salacki, Hurtig, and Bukowski, M. Fanshaw, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Madame Bazonow, were put to death in the same manner. The daughter of that lady was pierced through and through with a sabre for attempting to defend her mother. These unfortunate victims were mutilated after having been killed. The details are too horrid to be related.

"The rage of the assassins continued unrelenting. They proceeded to a prison in which were confined some agents of the old police, and afterwards to the house of correction, where they recommenced the carnage. Men imprisoned on slight charges, and strangers to politics, were murdered. About sixty individuals perished in that dreadful night.

"It appears that General Krukowiecki had declared himself Governor of the city, and that the National Government confirmed him in that office the next morning. But his efforts were insufficient to arrest the anarchists, because there were no troops of the line at Warsaw, and because the Civic Guard could not be depended upon. Several murders were committed on the 16th; at three o'clock in the afternoon, a Russian officer, who had been wounded and made a prisoner, was taken out of a cart and hanged in the street, because it was reported that he was a Prussian; he was, however, a native of Courland.

"The chief of the Government, to whom it is but justice to say, that he and one of his colleagues alone sustained, in the Directory, sentiments of moderation and order, was from the very beginning the object of threats, and was compelled to fly for protection to the army, which he happily joined about two o'clock in the morning. Upon the reports he made to the Generals, the regiments nearest the city were ordered to march into it, and entered accordingly on the evening of the 16th. General Krukowiecki was then enabled to establish order, and the night passed without any disturbance; but had it not been for the arrival of the troops, bloody scenes would probably have taken place. Lists of proscription were circulated, in which appeared the most distinguished names. Every man who did not assent to the most execrable proceedings of fury, was marked by the Club as sold to the Russians. On the 17th, in the morning, not a single murderer had been arrested, though the town had been under martial law for upwards of twelve hours.

"The Government felt its want of strength, and that it was impossible for it to repair the evil it had committed or suffered, consequently it adopted the advice of Prince Czartoryski, who had returned, and yielded up its authority. The Diet hastened to confer on General Krukowiecki a species of Dictatorship, with the title of President of the Government, adding six ministers to execute his orders, who were to be named by himself.

"On the 17th the new Chief arrested the most prominent of the murderers, who were pointed out by public indignation, and instituted a court-martial, with authority to try and condemn them. On the following day he published an energetic Proclamation, and dissolved the Club.

"Since the 16th, public order has not been disturbed.

"Our Vienna correspondent has received intelligence to the 28th of August. At that date the ferment was very great, and the conduct of the new Chief, though energetic, did not suffice to calm it. The punishments had not been proportioned to the number and atrocity of the crimes. Four obscure assassins had just been shot, but the men who were pointed out by public opinion as the chiefs of the insurrection, and the real authors of the massacre, had been spared. Several of them, after having been arrested, were set at liberty, on the pretext that there were not sufficient proofs against them. Among these were two priests, clubists, who had been stirring up the murderers. It is not supposed that any further judicial inquiry will be made into this horrible affair. This impunity excites the apprehensions of well disposed people. Nevertheless the firm and active character of the President inspires some hope. If, on the one hand, some demagogues have been loaded with favors, and the direction of the police has been intrusted to editors of journals which have promoted anarchy, on the other hand two priests, the most horrible and dangerous agitators, have been sent away. The army promotions since the commencement of the revolution have been so numerous, that upwards of 1,200 officers are lounging in the coffee houses in dangerous idleness. The most consolatory act of the new Chief is, his peremptory interdiction against any further meeting of the Club.

"The terror inspired by these events in the town has completely diverted all attention from the movements of the army. A commission had been sent on the 9th to head-quarters at Bolinow, which declared, that though a part of the army still retained its confidence in General Skrzynecki, it was necessary to remove him from the command. These Commissioners say General Skrzynecki's conduct on the occasion was truly noble; he presented his successor to the troops, and offered to take the command of a division under him. It is, however, reported that he has since left the army, by order of General Krukowiecki.

"If General Skrzynecki has exposed himself to reproach for too much timidity and delay, the army is affected with another complaint—an immoderate ardor for fighting has slackened the just restraint of discipline in almost all the regiments. All the generals concur in opinion that it would be madness to attack the Russians within their lines. Consequently, on the 14th, the army commenced a retrograde movement, and at length retired within the intrenchments of Warsaw, though harrassed in its march by the Russians. It would not however have experienced any sensible loss but for the imprudence of Col. Legallois, a French officer, who, in making a reconnoisance with two battalions of the old troops, three squadrons of horse, and two field pieces, advanced further than he was ordered, and was taken prisoner, with the whole of his detachment.

"Head-quarters are established at one of the barriers of the city, and all the different corps are concentrated within a small circuit.

"Marshal Paskewitsch, who has been joined by a part of the corps of General Rudiger, is encamped at about two German miles off. It is not, however, expected that he will make an attack. Nothing has occurred but slight skirmishes.

"Two corps have been sent off by the Poles, one into the Palatinate of Podlachia, and the other into that of Plozk. The first, which is the most considerable, is under the command of General Romaniro. This expedition, by compelling Golowin to retire, has had the effect of making way for the entrance into the city of a considerable supply of provisions, which will enable it at least to prolong the struggle. A report, however, prevailed on the evening of the 27th, that the Russians had returned in force to Minsk, and that a battle had ensued. It appears, however, certain, that the main body of the Polish army, supported by the entrenchments of the town, has not been seriously engaged. As it is not likely to resume offensive operations, temporary barracks are erecting under the guns of the fortifications.

"Such is the critical, but at the same time, imposing position of the Polish army. What will be the issue of this heroic resistance? We may, however, venture to predict, that is not yet decided if order should continue to prevail in the city, and the new Chief of the Government should display an inflexible firmness.

"These letters enclose copies of several proclamations: The first announces to the people and the army the appointment of General Dembinski to the chief command of the troops. This is signed by Prince Czartoriski, as President of the Government. The next is addressed to the inhabitants of Warsaw, and, after noticing the insurrection that had taken place, calls upon them to preserve order and tranquillity, lest the army, encamped under their walls, should be rendered uneasy, and their courage and energy, so necessary at the present crisis, should be shaken. It adds that the patriotism and zeal of General Krukowiecki, recently appointed by the National Government to be Governor of the city, was a guarantee to the inhabitants for the tranquility of the town and a security of their persons and property. A third proclamation, by Count Krukowiecki, after stating that the Diet had been forced by necessity to create a new Government, founded upon the authority of the laws, adds, that it would act with all the vigor required by the existing circumstances of the country; that justice should be done towards all who were found guilty of having violated the laws. The Count declares he will never sully the national glory, and will take care that, with the aid of the laws, criminal agitators, who were the best allies of the enemies of the country, shall be annihilated.

"These proclamations are accompanied by a report from Gen. Dembinski, of an affair that had taken place between the enemy and the corps of General Romaniro, near the village of Skymanio, which the Polish General had retired from in good order, after destroying two bridges, though attacked by a greatly superior force, and also another attack upon General Uminski, on the high road near Sochaczen, but of minor importance. The loss of the Poles is stated to be inconsiderable.—Two officers, however, of the 5th regiment of the line, were killed."

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the ship Extio, Urquhart, from Havre, we have received, says the New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday, French papers to the 12th September; for which we beg to express our acknowledgments to Capt. Urquhart.

Disturbances amongst the populace of Paris, appear to have broken out, and to have continued for some days. The account we give of them we have extracted from the Havre Journal. They do not seem to have been serious.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—This morning a numerous collection of women assembled at the Rue du Cadran, under the pretext of destroying a machine for spinning wool. An armed force arrived in time to prevent them, and at this moment the two extremities of the street are occupied by the troops of the line and the municipal guard.

Sept. 6.—There is still some agitation apparent in the Rue du Cadran. This morning a number of women presented themselves before the house in which the machine was used; they were immediately arrested.

Letters from Brest of the 2d September announce the arrival of Admiral Roussin, with his squadron, from Lisbon, and the captured Portuguese prizes.

The small quantity of grain brought to the markets in the environs of Paris, keeps the price very high, and the consequence is loud complaints, and even worse. Some distressing occurrences took place at the last two markets at Carbeil. The crop without being bad has not been as productive as was thought, and the farmers are not able as yet to supply the markets.

It is said that on the 13th, a billet was found in the roads of Trassun, on which was written in Danish, "All the crew of the ship Henrietta Dorothea are dead of the Cholera except me, Niel Peterson, second mate."

P. S. A quarter before five o'clock, a group of from 300 to 400 individuals, composed of men, women, and children, have just passed the Rue du Mail, going to the Palais Royal. It is believed they will be dispersed.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—I must speak to you again of the riot. It put in motion yesterday a great number of the national and municipal guards and troops of the line, infantry and cavalry. Some mischievous persons threw stones at the troops, and broke the windows near the *Rue de Clery*. This was the most serious part of it.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The troubles increased yesterday evening, and the armed force was obliged to make frequent charges to clear the streets in the neighborhood of the street *du Cadran*. Towards 11 o'clock, the mob dispersed by degrees. Many persons, it is said, have been wounded. This morning, many individuals are again collected in the quarter *Montmartre*. It is hoped that the scenes of the last few days may not be repeated. Government has taken measures to repress them—all the troops of the line are prepared to move at the first signal, and the National Guard is also directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at the beat of the drum.

The letters which we receive from the South of France represent the departments there as in a state of great fermentation. At Clermont Terrand for some time past the people have risen in consequence of the indirect reports. It appears that these troubles have become more serious. A number of arrests have been made, but the people attacked the prison and delivered the prisoners. Couriers have been despatched to Lyons and Moulins, to ask reinforcements of the national guard and gen'darmere.

HAVRE, Sept. 12.—The letters from our manufacturing towns, received by merchants in this city, announce that business is every where regaining its former activity, and this consoling fact is each day made apparent to us here, by the large amount of merchandise which the manufacturing towns for some time past are taking out of our market.—More than 7000 bales of cotton have been sold here during the last week. Important sales of sugar, indigo, coffee, hides, pot ashes, &c. have also been made in this short space of time. Colonial produce is generally higher, and importers must have realised a profit.

For two months past, more than one hundred ships have arrived in this port from all parts of the globe, and the sales made of imported merchandise have been so rapid, that at present we begin to feel a want of many articles.

Business cannot have acquired such general activity, without the working classes deriving benefit from it. It is sufficient to walk along our wharves to form an idea of the new impulse which the pursuits of commerce have received. They are covered with merchandise going to numerous vessels, or coming from them on shore. But that this activity should continue, it is necessary that government should foster that industry which asks but an opportunity to develope itself, and above all that riots without an object should not disturb the confidence or impair the stability of which France stands in need.

A serious disturbance has just taken place at Honfleur in consequence of an attempt to transport the cargo of the brig Wm. Henry, from Savannah, in steam boats: the men employed on lighters interposed to prevent it, apprehensive that the use of steam boats would destroy their customary mode of earning their livelihood. The soldiery and police were called in, an officer was wounded, and many arrests were made.

Russia and France.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, a paper that is usually very cautious in giving credit to rumors, says of the reported dismissal of the French Minister at St. Petersburgh, (the Duke of Montemart) by the Russian Court, "As our information is direct and positive, we do not see room to doubt it. The officer of the guard house, whose duty it is to inspect all passports, told our informant that he had received an order from the government to let the French Ambassador and his effects pass. It is usual in such cases, we believe, to give such an order."

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th confirm the accounts of the dreadful fire which destroyed the whole suburb of Pera, on the 2d of August. The fire commenced in a quarter very distant from Pera, and inhabited by the lowest class of Greeks and Armenians, but a violent north wind caused the flames so to spread that several quarters were on fire at once. To this was added the want of water, and still more the necessary hands and good regulations. At noon the flames had reached Pera itself; and at eleven at night that suburb no longer existed. The large palaces inhabited by the English, French, Dutch, Prussian, Sardinian, and Danish Ambassadors, with all the valuable effects, fell a prey to the flames. The Episcopal Church, and two of the Roman Catholic Churches, shared the same fate, nor was it possible to save any of the sacred utensils. The palace of the Austrian Ambassador was saved, it seems, by the exertions of the crews of some Austrian vessels; also, the Russian Chancery, which is close to it; the Church of Terra Santa, and some adjoining houses. The number of buildings of stone and wood that are burnt is above 4000.

All Pera is a heap of ashes and crumbling walls, not above 10 houses remaining entire. The damage, in consequence of the destruction of the palaces of the Ambassadors, and other stone buildings, was immense; at the beginning of the fire a vast quantity of property was removed to them, a being deemed safe from all danger. "It is a most afflicting sight," says the account, "to see the thousands of people without shelter, without clothing, or the means of subsistence, who crowded the streets of Pera. Subsequently they dispersed in the neighboring places, and great numbers have found a refuge in the capital, as the Sultan, by a special ordinance, has allowed the Turks to let their houses to Christians."

In addition to the plague, which had prevailed for some time at Constantinople, the Cholera was very destructive. Since the beginning of August between 2,000 and 3,000 persons had been attacked by this disorder, which, however, seemed to be less malignant than in other places.

The new American Ambassador, Commodore Porter, arrived at Constantinople on the 10th, with the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded last year between the Porte and the United States.

DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

Washington City, Oct. 24.—Accounts of the occurrences that have lately taken place in the disputed territory on our North Eastern Boundary, have lately been published, which, with the editorial and other comments that have been made, tend to irritate and mislead the public mind.

The truth of the case is, that when the submission was made to the umpirage of the King of the Netherlands, there was a distinct understanding that until the question should be finally decided, each of the parties should remain in the exercise of the same jurisdiction over such parts of the territory as was then held by them respectively—or in diplomatic language that the *status quo* should be strictly preserved.

The settlement of Madawaska, although within what the United States, upon the best grounds, asserted to be the boundary of the treaty of 1783, was, at the time of the submission, and has ever since been in the occupation of the British, under the jurisdiction of the Government of New Brunswick.

Things remained in this situation until within a few weeks past, when, by virtue of a law for organizing the several settlements of the State of Maine, and establishing the municipal authority in the several towns, a number of Americans, settled at Madawaska, met to elect town officers, and a Representative to the Legislature of the State: the militia and civil officers of the British Government protested against this proceeding—but the election proceeded notwithstanding.

This was certainly a breach of the agreement between the two governments, in which it is believed the State of Maine acquiesced, and if such act had been authorised, might justly have been considered as a notice that the United States would not accept the award made by the King of the Netherlands, and were no longer bound by the agreement above referred to, which was understood to be obligatory until the award should be executed, or declared not to be binding. But no such judgment has yet been passed upon the award; that question must be submitted to the discretion of other branches of the government. Until they decide, it is presumed that the President will think it his duty to observe with good faith the understanding between the two nations.

It is, therefore, equally to be lamented, that on the part of the American citizens, the election for officers was inconsiderately held in the settlement then actually governed by the civil and military authorities of Great Britain—and on the part of the British, that such violent measures have been tho't necessary to punish or counteract these proceedings—and too, when the mutual forbearance for a few weeks longer, would have led to a definitive, and, it is hoped, a friendly settlement of the question.

If if confidently expected that the representations made by your Government will procure the release of the persons interested, and that on the part of the patriotic State of Maine, that the influence and authority of those who direct its affairs, and the moderation and good sense of its citizens, will prevent any act that may embarrass the councils or endanger the peace of the United States.—*Globe.*

Melancholy Death of Three Children by Fire.—On Saturday, the 8th inst., three children, the oldest of whom was about seven years, perished by fire, in the stable of a man named J. B. Paul, who resides contiguous to the village of Sorel. Four children, having obtained some eggs, resolved on roasting them in the stable, for which purpose they brought in fire, and applying it to dry combustibles in the house, were quickly enveloped in the flames. One of them effected his escape, but in his haste to do so, he shut the door, leaving the others to perish by a miserable death. An alarm was given immediately, but the flames had gained so great an ascendency, that it was impossible to bring succor. The mother of two of the sufferers rushed to the aid of her children, but being unable to rescue them, while their piercing cries were heard above the crackling of the flames, became instantly delirious, and continues in that state. The three bodies, after the fire had subsided, were taken out, nearly reduced to cinders.—*Montreal Vindicator.*

Profession of the Law.—An elegant writer says—"When I look back upon the history of my own country, or search the records of those which are no more, I rejoice that the most elegant ornaments of the one, and the noblest monuments of the other, are to be found in the fame of those men who have studied the laws, and directed the jurisprudence of their respective nations."

Lord Brougham.—The last

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Adjourned meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, upon Imprisonment for Debt, Oct. 18.

The following letter and remarks were received from the Honorable Daniel Webster, and read from the Chair:—

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1831.

SIR—As some expectation seems to have been entertained that I should attend the meeting this evening, I must ask of you the favor to say to the gentlemen who assemble, that indispensable engagements still detain me elsewhere. I had understood, it seems incorrectly, that the adjourned meeting was to be holden on the 22d. It was not till yesterday that this misapprehension was corrected. In the general objects of the meeting, I cordially unite, and shall, with great pleasure, contribute my aid to a reasonable and practical improvement of the law.

Several years ago, I put in writing my own general Ideas on the Imprisonment for Debt, though with no view, at that time, to their publication.—I transmit you the paper, with liberty to read it to the meeting, if you think it of sufficient value.

With very true regard, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.

Ideas of Mr. Webster, referred to in the above note.

Imprisonment as a punishment for having contracted debts which the debtor cannot pay, is neither consistent with the spirit of the times, nor with any just view of expediency and propriety. The business of mankind, in this age, is too much connected with a system of mutual debts and credits to allow it to be considered as a *crime* for a man to be in debt.

Nevertheless, a broad proposition to abolish *all* imprisonment for debt, is rather startling, and may well alarm those who wish to preserve wholesome and just laws. Because, if *all* imprisonment for debt were to be abolished, it is quite certain that a man might have much property, and yet set his creditors at defiance.

In the multitude and complexity of the forms in which property may be holden, in a commercial community, there are many *deposites*, where it cannot be reached by creditors, by any legal process. One obvious and striking instance is that of money in the funds. There is no mode, that I am acquainted with, by which public stocks can be attached, or taken in execution by creditors. One might have a hundred thousand dollars in the funds, live on the interest, and bid defiance to his creditors, from whom, perhaps, he had obtained the money to make the purchase.

Annuities, rents for life charged on land, money in the hands of executors and administrators,—in short, notes of hand, and bills of exchange, which the debtor may hold in his pocket, to any amount, are all instances and proofs of the necessity of compelling payment, where the power of making payment does really exist.

This indicates the true, and *only* true and proper object of imprisonment for debt:—which is *to coerce payment where the debtor is able, but not willing to pay.*

Therefore, imprisonment ought not to be suffered by a debtor who *is not justly suspected* of holding back or concealing his property. This is the principle on which bankrupt laws proceed. If the debtor will make a full disclosure and assignment of his effects, for the use of his creditors, he is discharged; if he will not, he is to be imprisoned, and *closely* imprisoned till he will; not because he is in debt, but because he fraudently withholds and appropriates to himself the property of another.

And this is not unjust or unreasonable. It is a fair test of the honesty and good intentions of the debtor. If he will fairly disclose his effects, and assign them, there is no use of imprisonment; but until he is willing to do this, he must submit to be considered a fraudulent debtor, and may, and ought to be imprisoned.

If there be no expectation, and perhaps there is, at this moment, no well founded expectation, that Congress may be prevailed on to enact a bankrupt law, the States are in duty bound to such regulations on the subject of insolvency, as the necessities of the case call for, and as are consistent with their constitutional powers.

It is a great evil that different States should possess different systems of Insolvency. But this evil cannot be imputed to the States.—It is a mischief for which others are justly accountable.

When a man is arrested, on execution, for a debt which *he cannot pay*, nor secure, to the creditor's satisfaction, it may be safely taken for true, in a commercial community, that he is insolvent; that is, that his debts exceed his means.

Therefore, the imprisonment ought to cease *immediately*, if he will as immediately execute an assignment *of his property* for the *equal* benefit of his creditors; to be accompanied with a schedule, under oath. And if he require time to prepare a schedule, he ought to have it, on giving security for his appearance, when the time expires.

Nothing can be plainer to any man's comprehension than the injustice of legal preferences and priorities, among creditors whose debts are equally just. Therefore all assignments ought to be for the equal benefit of all existing creditors.

The true design of imprisonment being to produce a disclosure and assignment of effects, when this purpose has been accomplished, there ought to be no further imprisonment *on any debt.*

Therefore, when the schedule has been furnished, and the assignment made, the debtor ought, from that moment, to be free from arrest or imprisonment on any debt existing at that time.

The best informed and wisest reasoners on these subjects think that the general good of society requires, that on the distribution of his effects among his creditors, not only ought the debtor to be no longer liable to imprisonment, but that the debts themselves ought to be discharged; in order that he may be encouraged to strive once more, and by renewed efforts make a provision for himself and family. This opinion proceeds on the principle that as property is the great ligament of society, *every man, as far as is possible, ought to be able to see that the acquirement and enjoyment of it are within the reach of his efforts and industry.* This is the grand stimulus, which makes industrious, economical and prudent citizens. All thinking legislators will be cautious that they do not, by laws which produce little or no benefit to the creditor, oblige the debtor to consider himself as one who cannot, hereafter, enjoy the blessings of *property.* It is quite obvious that great and various evils would result from having in the bosom of society a numerous class of this description of persons. This topic might be pursued; but every man's reflections will suggest many things, besides those which are here mentioned.

For these reasons, the State laws ought to provide, as far as they constitutionally may do, for a discharge of the *debt*, to follow the assignment and distribution of effects.

I imagine it would be competent for the legislature to provide, that when a debtor had made an assignment of his lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, effects, and credits, in trust for his creditors, the fund shall be divided among such of his creditors as are willing to receive their just dividend, *on condition of discharging their debts.* If they do not choose to comply with this condition, they will retain their debts, with a right to collect them out of the future acquisitions of the debtor, but not by arresting or imprisoning his person.

I am aware that many persons will think that a law, such as I have suggested, would be attended with mischief—that there could be many frauds in the disclosures of debtors, much concealment, &c.

The answer to all such arguments is two-fold; first that such mischiefs exist now to a great extent; secondly, that a *discriminating* system is much more likely to remedy them, than a system which makes no discrimination or distinction between willing and unwilling, honest and fraudulent debtors.

The debtor ought to know, that if he has property, he must produce and assign it, without fraud or concealment, or else be imprisoned closely, till he will so produce and assign his property. He ought, in the next place, to know, that by a fair and full surrender of his effects, he can avoid all imprisonment.

He will also find a wholesome check against extravagance and speculation, in the recollection that his entire discharge from debt must, after all, under the present condition of things, depend on the good opinion which his creditors entertain of him.

There is one evil, connected with this subject, now existing, too plain not to be seen by every body, and too great not to be lamented by all good men. I mean the committment for every small and trifling debt. One angry man sues another for 40 shillings, who perhaps as angrily resists payment; and is put in gaol for 40 shillings debt and 80 shillings cost.—Now, whether the debtor, in such case, have reason to complain or not, *society* suffers by allowing this species of hostility. Perhaps the best way would be to allow no imprisonment or execution for small sums. Or, if the debtor be arrested and have nothing, and be willing to take the oath, now provided by law, he ought to be admitted to take it immediately. What is the use of keeping him in gaol, a fortnight or a month, before he is admitted to the oath? If he is able to earn his own support, he had better be out of jail, and employed; if he be not, and is a pauper, still the public can support him better in the alms-house or house of industry, than in the gaol. If the effect of such a system would be to prevent the contracting of innumerable small debts, among poor people, and to accustom them to the habit of payment down, in their small purchases, would not this result be beneficial?

We see, every where, that the law is unwilling to allow the creditor to take from the poor debtor his means of immediate subsistance. Thus the bed, the cow, the tools of trade, &c., are exempt from attachment and levy of execution. But the law forgets, that with the generality of such poor debtors, the greatest of all their means of immediate subsistence is their own personal *labor.* A wise man was traveling in the States of Greece, and he found, in one of their communities, a law similar to ours, that a creditor should not take the tools of his debtor's trade, in execution for debt, although he might imprison his body. "Here is a sagacious people," said he, "they have discovered that the tools of a man's trade may support his wife and children without the aid of the man himself."

I agree in the justice of this satire. I think the man of more consequence than his tools. I think, too, on the general question, that the public mind is now fast coming to the conclusion, that imprisonment is punishment, and that punishment is only due to crime.

CHEROKEE MISSIONARIES.

The following article from the Washington Spectator, will be read with interest by all who love the great cause of human liberty, and admire the moral courage exhibited by its asserters in every age. It is from no vainglorious ambition of appearing in the character of martyrs, that these ministers of the gospel of peace are now enduring the lot appointed for felons, but which casts no shade of ignominy upon them. They must else have yielded the point, and with it abandoned, for the sake of shunning personal privation and sufferance, the cause in which they enlisted, and which honor, philanthropy, and religion forbade them to desert. —*N. Y. Spectator.*

From the Washington Spectator

The Convicts.—The Rev. Mr. Trotter, a Missionary to the Cherokees, who recently passed through this city, informs us that he saw Messrs. Worcester & Butler, a few days ago, in the penitentiary at Milledgeville. He says they are cheerful and happy. This we expected. We have often read of others devoted to the same pursuits, and inspired with the same sentiments, singing and rejoicing amidst the flames that devoured them. We are glad, however, to learn that they are treated with even the respect due to convicts, though they were denied that which is due to citizens and clergymen. They were equipped in the coarse uniform of the prison, with the usual badges of criminals attached. One of them is employed in making Bedsteads, and the other in turning a large wheel—grinding, like Sampson, in his prison house. We propose that they should furnish each of the leaders in this disgraceful drama, with a ground razor and a tottering bedstead, so that their midnight reflections, the fear of their throats, may bring them to repentance.

Putting them to the hardest labor in the prison, accords with the instruction of Gov. Gilmer, to inflict upon them the penalty of the law, in its utmost severity. But it should be remembered that these subjects of Egyptian oppression have been mostly accustomed to sedentary pursuits. Their minds it is true are trained to severe labor and strenuous exertion—but their bodies, and even the health of one of them, are on that account comparatively delicate and feeble. To the barbarity of their treatment, under such circumstances, must be added the violent deprivation of their liberty—their confinement within the narrow limits, and foul, gloomy precincts of a prison; their being associated with thieves, robbers, and murderers, and the wicked attempt to brand their memories forever with the name and infamy of criminal convicts. On this latter point, however, Georgia is mistaken.—She has got in her own hand the hot end of the branding iron, and her mad cupidity is inflicting on herself a mark of disgrace which will dishonor her name till the sun itself shall be blotted from the heavens. Already is public indignation stamping its ban upon her conduct: we had almost said, upon her forehead.

We rejoice to perceive that the papers throughout the country advert to the persecution of the Missionaries in the severest terms of reprobation. Even the leading administration papers, which have heretofore upheld the course that the Georgians have taken, on account of the part which the administration has acted in aiding and abetting them, are struck dumb; and one of them has even ventured to quote some severe animadversions upon Georgia. We learn, too, that in the immediate vicinity of Georgia, in Alabama and Tennessee, the mass of the people are very much excited. At this we are not surprised. We are persuaded that still greater indignation animates the breasts of those more distant, though it is not likely to be manifested by the exhibition of military prowess. The Georgia oppressors do indeed deserve to be treated as outlaws; still we believe if they should ever be found among the friends and fellow citizens of the abused and persecuted Missionaries, they will be shamed with better treatment than that which they have inflicted upon the innocent subjects of their malignity.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

TARIFF CONVENTION.

October 26.—The delegates from thirteen states, appointed to this Convention, assembled in the Sessions Room this morning, at ten o'clock. On motion by Mr. James B. Murray, of this city, Gen. James Tallmadge was invited to take the Chair for the temporary purpose of organization, and Hezekiah Niles was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Shaw, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, submitted a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee of three persons from each delegation, to consider and report to the Convention a mode of organization. The motion succeeded.

On motion of Mr. Henry W. Dwight, of Berkshire county, Mass., the same committee were instructed to report to the Convention such nominations as were deemed necessary to fill the offices required in the Convention. Pursuant to the resolution of Mr. Shaw, the Chairman appointed from Maine, Gen. Wingate Ilsley, and Mr.——; from Vermont, Martin Chittenden, Charles Paine, and Heman Allen; from Massachusetts, A. H. ——, Henry Shaw, and Samuel Hoar; from Rhode Island, Zachariah Allen, Nathan F. Dixon, and C. Eldridge; from Connecticut, C. Goddard, S. B. Sherwood, and Samuel D. Hubbard; from N. York, Peter H. Schenck, George Tibbitts, and Jesse Bull; from New Jersey, J. C. Hornblower, J. N. Simpson, and Samuel Swan; from Pennsylvania, Benjamin W. Richards, Jonathan Roberts, and Walter Forward; from Maryland, H. Niles, and Thomas Ellicott.

The Convention are now occupied in calling the list of the Delegates.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have had later intelligence from the Convention. The following gentlemen have been chosen officers:

President—William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph Kent, of Maryland, J. Tallmadge, of New York, George Blake, of Massachusetts, Lewis Condit, of New Jersey.

Secretaries—Hezekiah Niles, of Maryland, Robert Tillotson, New York, Charles Paine, Vermont, Johnson W. Pierce, New Hampshire, Mr. Austin, of Boston.

The following additional proceedings of the Convention are copied from the New York Enquirer:

"The President on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting. He said: 'Gentlemen, bound as I am by the most solemn obligations, and the warmest feelings of attachment to the Union of the states, I hail with delight the imposing appearance of the assemblage before me. We are brought together for purposes connected with the prosperity and the happiness of the people of the United States—assembled in a manner and for purposes in accordance with the Constitution. Unworthy as I am of the honor done me in appointing me to preside, I cannot avoid returning you my most grateful acknowledgments: you could have made a better selection, but you could not find any one more devoted to the cause which has brought us together. If the want of talent can be made up for by assiduity and zeal, I feel satisfied that you will not have reason to repent the appointment.

Mr. Crowinshield moved, that the convention should meet each day during their session at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until otherwise ordered—Adopted.

Mr. Austin, of Massachusetts, rose to propose a resolution. He begged leave to make a few preliminary remarks. "We came here," said the gentleman, "as friends of the American System;—that system so strictly national in its character, which adds to the strength and glory of our country by the developement of her own resources; that system which commands success by the exertion of its own power—by taking care of our own children, our own household in preference to that of foreigners. We come here to congratulate each other on the prosperity which our country has attained under this system.—We come here together, not to lament over any failure of the prospects expected, nor to anticipate any distress from its pursuance. On every side we find activity, industry and employment. We have no complaint to make—no remedy to ask, either as regards the Manufacturing, Agricultural, or Commercial interests of our country. Our revenue has gone on improving to an extent beyond all expectation: and Commerce, so far from being oppressed, is every day increasing: where a keel never before was laid, vessels are now on the stocks, or launched into the ocean: our rivers and canals give evidence, not only of present wealth but of future prosperity to our country. The statesman who throws his eyes a little farther than the present day, can see much to gratify him, in the influence which must be exerted on the character and welfare of the generation which is to take our place. The Convention [Free Trade] which lately met in a sister city was composed of men of powerful talent; and the weakness of their reasoning but betrays the weakness of the cause they advocated. They have an attractive title to support their cause—FREE trade. The word *Freedom* is ever captivating, but the reality of Free Trade never did, nor never will, exist in the world, if by free trade is meant a permission to gentlemen to introduce all those kinds of merchandise in which they choose to traffic."—The gentleman here went on to show, that the Tariff was not unconstitutional; and adduced in support of his views, the fact: that the shipping interest was protected by the framers of the Constitution.

France, it is now said, is exerting herself by all means in her power, to induce the British Government to join with her in making such demands of the Emperor of Russia as will prevent any further effusion of blood in Poland. The French Ministry, besides sending General Baudrand to London to negociate with Ministers, has also despatched an individual of high rank to St. Petersburgh, who is to assume a tone of so determined a character, as to leave little doubt, that unless the Emperor makes concessions to the Poles, going nearly the whole length of what is demanded by the Poles themselves, hostilities will be commenced against Russia.—*Poulson.*

The Committee of the American Sunday School Union have offered a premium of one hundred dollars, in addition to suitable compensation, for an approved and original work on the principles of the Constitution of the United States, particularly in reference to the separation of civil from ecclesiastical power, and showing the evils of their union. The size of the work is submitted to the judgment of the author. It should not exceed two hundred pages 18mo.

Wool.—The Boston Patriot states that the import of Wool into that city for the two first quarters of 1831, are 1,116,751. The imports for the third quarter are estimated at 800,000. Total imports for nine months, 1,916,751, into the single port of Boston alone.

Mr. Wirt's nomination.—Seven anti-masonic meetings of counties and districts in New York, one state and two district Conventions in Massachusetts, and four county meetings in Pennsylvania, have unanimously approved of the anti-masonic nomination of Wirt and Ellmaker.

The case of Judge Marshall is one of the most extraordinary ever known or heard of in the annals of Surgery. One of the surgeons present at the operation has stated to us, that six hundred formations of gravel, from the size of a large pea down to that of small shot, taken from the venerable sufferer, were actually counted; and that the whole number probably exceeded a thousand. The case was so difficult, that instead of two or three minutes, the operation was necessarily protracted to twenty. Not a groan escaped his lips, nor was there a perceptible twinge of a muscle. The wonder is, that subject to so formidable a complaint, the constitution of the patient has not long since sunk under it, or his intellectual vigor has been impaired.—*Poulson.*

From Gottenburgh.—By the Sereno, which arrived in Boston on Friday evening, we have received, through the courtesy of the Messrs. Topliff's, a number of Gottenburgh and Stockholm papers. The latest date is the "Gotheborgs Tidningar," or Gottenburgh News, of September 9th. They contain no intelligence from the Continent which we had not previously received. As more than sufficient time had elapsed for the transmission of news from St. Petersburgh to Gottenburgh, and as these papers contain no notice of the fact, we must presume the rumor of the dismissal of the French Diplomatic Agent by the Russian Court, is premature.—*Courier.*

"The Maryland Jockey Club has unanimously elected the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments: also, General Samuel Smith, and the Hon. Gabriel Duval, honorary members of their association." Old jockies, some of these.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"*Rule Britannia.*"—The Charleston City Gazette of the 14th, in an article respecting the election then pending, has the following: "Let any Nullifier deny, if he dare, that at the Circus last Saturday night, when R. J. Trumbull was called on for a speech, he sang by proxy, "Rule Britannia," to the most deafening applauses. Americans, what have you to expect from men who glory that their "worships are in Europe." Straws show, &c.

The Election.—Our readers will perceive by official returns in our paper of to-day, that John Fox, an anti-mason, and Christian Spayd, a Jackson man, are elected to the legislature, for this county.

The election has shown that a large majority of the county are opposed to Jackson. Mr. Spayd received National Republican votes enough in Harrisburgh to elect him, there being no National Republican candidate avowedly as such in the field. A fact alarming to the Jackson men has been disclosed by this election, that if the anti-Jackson forces were united, the majority, not only in this county, but throughout the state, would be overwhelming:—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer of October 22.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1831

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have devoted much of our columns to-day to the interesting intelligence from Europe. The affairs of Poland appear to have approached closely to that termination which we have from the first expected. Patriotism, however devoted, or gallantry, however brilliant, cannot, in these days of scientific warfare, resist the well directed efforts of superior numbers.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION.—We are much gratified to find that this numerous and highly respectable body have commenced their proceedings by appointing our townsman, WILLIAM WILKINS, President. Mr. Wilkins is a Senator from the great manufacturing state of Pennsylvania, and a resident of the manufacturing city of Pittsburgh: he is therefore well entitled to the honor which has been conferred upon him, and we have no doubt that he will give entire satisfaction by the prompt and dignified manner in which he will discharge his duty.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.—The successful progress of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is well calculated to absorb a considerable share of the attention of the public spirited and business men of this city. The directors of that great work confidently expect that it will be extended to the Point of Rocks on the Potomac, and to Fredericktown, before the close of the present year. How far this may tend to injure the business of this city, and what can be done to counteract this injury, are matters worthy of serious consideration. The cheapness and facility with which goods may be transported to Fredericktown, and the advantage of a free road from thence to Wheeling, may divert much of the transportation to that route, unless something is done to continue to our city the advantage which she has heretofore possessed. Nature has kindly done so much for our city, that no improvement of art can injure it, unless we are treacherous to our own interests.

From Uniontown to Wheeling, by the Cumberland road, is sixty-seven miles, and from Uniontown, by the same road, to Washington, and thence to Pittsburgh, is about sixty-one miles. The advantage of striking the Ohio almost one hundred miles below Pittsburgh, more than compensates for the increase of six miles of land transportation. From Uniontown, however, to Pittsburgh, the route of a direct road has been surveyed, and the distance ascertained not to exceed *forty* miles.—If a road equal to the Cumberland road were completed from this city to Uniontown, a wagon could thus arrive at the Ohio at Pittsburgh with twenty-seven miles less of land transportation than at Wheeling. This would, we think, more than compensate for the increased distance of steam boat transportation.

Independent of the transportation of merchandise, a road from hence to Uniontown is highly desirable, as a more direct route of communication with Washington City and the whole southern country. This road would also form a part of the shortest communication between the seat of General Government and the northwestern lakes.—Our attention has been called to this matter by a highly intelligent commission merchant, and we make these brief remarks merely to invite reflection.

CENSUS OF THE U. STATES FOR 1830.

	Free persons.	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
Maine	399,462	6	399,468
New Hampsh.	279,533	0	279,533
Vermont	280,679	0	280,679
Massachusetts	610,014	0	610,014
Connecticut	297,668	23	297,711
Rhode Island	97,196	14	97,210
New York	1,913,462	46	1,913,508
New Jersey	318,433	2,246	320,779
Pennsylvania	1,347,286	306	1,347,592
Delaware	73,434	3,305	76,739
Maryland	344,035	102,878	446,913
Virginia	741,542	469,724	1,211,266
North Carolina	492,008	246,462	738,470
South Carolina	265,793	315,665	581,458
Georgia	299,097	217,407	516,504
Alabama	191,712	117,494	309,206
Mississippi	71,147	65,659	136,806
Louisiana	106,160	109,631	215,791
Tennessee	542,443	142,379	684,822
Kentucky	523,494	165,350	688,844
Ohio	937,679	0	937,679
Indiana	341,582	0	341,582
Illinois	156,829	746	157,575
Missouri	115,098	24,986	140,084
Arkansas	25,805	4,578	30,383
Michigan	31,101	27	31,128
Florida	19,225	15,500	34,725
D. of Columbia	33,798	6,060	39,858
Totals	10,844,835	2,010,572	12,856,407

To ascertain the federal number of any state, deduct from the total population of that state two fifths of the number of slaves. Thus, in South Carolina the number of slaves is 315,665, two fifths of which is 126,266, which deducted from the total number, 581,458, gives us the federal number, 455,192—which, if representatives shall be apportioned at the ratio of one to 48,000, will give nine members and a fraction of 23,192.

During the ensuing winter there will no doubt be an arduous debate in Congress upon the apportionment of members: this table will then be very satisfactory as a matter of reference, and we advise our readers to preserve it.

Mr. Inman has been eminently successful in his portrait of Chief Justice Marshall. It is a striking likeness, and a fine specimen of art. The gifted painter deserves the more credit, as he has been of late severely indisposed. We trust that this portrait is to be *lithographed* in the best manner, and that every American citizen, who can afford a small disbursement for such a purpose, will procure a copy.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Extraordinary arrival.—There has just arrived in this city from Algiers, via France, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, a large Serpent of the rattle species. He is said to be very vicious, killing every animal thrown in his way, his bite causing instant death. He is about eight feet long, and was for fourteen years in the menagerie of the Dey of Algiers. He is well secured in a strong cage, and will be exhibited at the American Museum, opposite St. Paul's Church. A number of animals are to be thrown simultaneously into the cage, in order that the audience may have the *pleasure* of witnessing the convulsive throes of their dying agony. Are not these exhibitions unseemly and cruel?

Cottons.—We understand, says the Boston Palladium, many new Cotton Manufactories are being erected in New England. This will still farther reduce the price of Cottons, and benefit the public, though it will lessen, and perhaps remove the profits of the manufacturer. The reduction of price will, however, promote our export trade.—We now use about one fifth of the cotton grown in the United States,—the consumption annually increases—and at no very distant period we may have an exclusive domestic market for the whole of the Cotton raised in our country—unaffected by foreign wars, jealousies and commotions.

The conduct of Mr. John Randolph, in omitting to visit Washington, on his return from his embassy, to pay a courtesy to the President, and to render to the Department of State an account of his mission, naturally strikes every one as most extraordinary. Mr. Randolph takes the direct road from New York until he reaches Baltimore, and then takes a circuitous route, for the express purpose of avoiding the seat of Government.—Whether this deviation was intended to convey an insult to the President, or merely to express his contempt for the first member of the Cabinet, it seems to indicate that the course of the Ex-Minister will not be selected hereafter with any feeling of delicacy towards the Executive who displayed such an undignified anxiety to purchase his friendship. The President seems to have committed as many mistakes in estimating the characters of men, as he has in administering the duties of his own station.—*National Journal.*

The National debt.—The New York Mercantile says:—"We are informed that, in a recent correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the U. S. Bank, it is stated that the whole debt of the United States on the first of January next, will be less than twenty-five millions of dollars. The United States own seven millions of the stock of the Bank, which at the present rate would produce upwards of eight millions, and if converted to this purpose, would reduce the debt to about 16 millions. Besides this fund, there will be in possession of government, at the period above mentioned, twenty millions in bonds, the whole of which, it is further stated, not only the bank but individuals offer to discount. The United States, therefore, possess the means of paying off the whole debt at any time they please! When this is done, the ordinary annual expense of the government will require only ten or eleven millions, while the revenue, under the existing regulations, will be upwards of twenty-five millions."

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH. The following splendid prizes will be distributed from the wheel of the Union Canal Lottery, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 5th instant.—$30,000!—$10,000—$5,000—$4,440—30 prizes of $1,000—50 prizes of $500.—*Grand Total*, $273,760. Whole Tickets $10. For sale, in great variety of fortunate numbers, at the ever fortunate "Prize Selling Office:" where was sold the $60,000 and $50,000 prizes.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & McIntyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh. Nov. 1.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on the 7th November, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. at the *New University.* A lecture on "The Advantage of Scientific Studies" will be delivered by Dr. Bruce.—Literary gentlemen of the City are invited to attend.

JOHN McFADEN, Secy.
November 1, 1831.

NEW WORK.

SIR Edward Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck and consequent discovery of certain Islands in the Caribbean Sea: with a detail of many extraordinary and highly interesting events in his life, from the year 1733 to 1749, as written in his own Diary. Edited by Miss Jane Porter. In three volumes. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Nov. 1—2t. 51 Market street.

CONGRESS SNUFF, (coarse.)—A supply of this superior article has just been received from Philadelphia. Connoisseurs are requested to give it a trial. Also, Maccouba and Rappee Snuff, wholesale and retail.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh
November 1—w3t

30,000 THOUSAND SPANISH SEGARS FOR SALE. As also French Engravings. Apply at S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

A Lot of BOOKS For Sale very cheap for cash.
November 1

FLAX-SEED WANTED—For which the highest price in cash will be paid, at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, Nov 1—w3t

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

PRIZES!!—PRIZES!!

TRULY ASTONISHING & SURPRISING!

WITHIN 8 DAYS have been sold by the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, 18 Tickets with three numbers on each, or, as they are properly called, capitals.——39 42 48, $5000, paid this morning, (30th October)—12 22 41, $6000, and 12 17 19, $1000, paid on 23d October.——The remainder are too numerous to designate. Further remarks are unnecessary. "The Truly Fortunate" maintains the honor of the name.

☞The Union Canal Lottery draws next Saturday. Prizes, $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, thirty of $1000. S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, St Clair street

☞The curious may now see 5000 dollars in the window of my office.

Highest price given for Guineas & Sovereigns.
November 1 S J S

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract of Land formerly owned by Samuel M'Cord, situate on the Franklin road, about three miles from Pittsburgh, containing eighty-seven acres, about sixty of which are cleared; on which are erected a square log house and barn, a good well, and a good orchard. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN SAMPLE,
WM. DIEHL,
Oct 25—w6t Ex'rs of Sam'l M'Cord

TO MY CREDITORS.—Take Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that said Court have appointed the fourth Monday in December next to hear me and my creditors, in the borough of Indiana, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Oct 25—w3t NICHOLS WEST.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, two apprentices to the tinning business, viz: JAMES HENRY, aged about 17 years, a slim youth, with a remarkable black mark under one of his eyes; is active, intelligent, and very plausible. The other, JAMES M'CANN, about the same age, rather stout made, very high cheek bones, and has rather a down look. They are both pretty well experienced in their business.—Their clothing being various cannot be described, but are supposed to be dressed in roundabouts.—A reward of fifty dollars each will be given for their apprehension, on securing them so that I get them again. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or crediting said apprentices, at the peril of the law. JAMES CORTLAN,
Oct 25—5t No. 10 Baltimore st. Baltimore

TAKE NOTICE, JOURNEYMEN TINNERS!—Wanted, Two good Journeymen Tinners, to proceed immediately to Cleaveland, Ohio, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given. For further particulars inquire at this office. Oct 25—3t

NEW GOODS,

83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of William Elrod, Esq. late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and all those having demands against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested, for settlement. All persons having any business on the official docket of the deceased are requested to call on Joseph Elrod, at the late residence of the deceased, and all persons indebted to the deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to call upon Thomas Douglas; and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present the same to Thomas Douglas. JOSEPH ELROD, } Ex'rs.
Oct 25—4 THOS. DOUGLAS, }

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THOS. L. CALDWELL,
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

231 ACRES OF FIRST RATE UPLAND, lying on the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington. There is about 120 acres of cleared land, in good repair. The contemplated railroad passes through the improvements. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine for themselves. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county, Pa.

JOHN M'FARLANE.
September 20—w3mo

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 22, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
30	1,000	30,000
50	500	25,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34,220 Tickets		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

October 28, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

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1479	20	25,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

October 28, 1831

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient: which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS.

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
ROBERT BEER, }

August 16, 1831.—wts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Douglass & Wolfe, lock manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th October. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Robert Douglass, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by said firm.

ROBERT DOUGLASS,
ANDREW WOLFE.

ROBERT DOUGLASS wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Steam Engine and Press Screw factory, and Machinery in general. Screws of all descriptions made to order, at the corner of Penn and Water streets. Oct 25—6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well recommended men in the following capacities:—A partner for a profitable concern with very small capital, a bar-keeper, a boat-builder, a cooper, a sawyer, a blacksmith, a coal-digger, and about 300 laborers—also, other situations that are daily offering. Apply without delay at the Agency Office, No. 63 Fourth street, near the Bank, between Wood and Market streets. Oct 25

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits: cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness: gives comfort to the dropsical: takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

NEW WHOLESALE

GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND LIQUOR

STORE,

No 148 Wood street, (back of the round church,)

PITTSBURGH.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes,
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne,	Claret,
Madeira and Port,	Sherry,
Lisbon,	Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry,	Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins	Currants
Bunch do	Figs, Prunes
Bloom do	Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate	Mustard
Spices of all kinds	Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their present stock.

On Consignment, and For Sale,

SEVEN TONS BAR AND PIG LEAD.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment, and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 30 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.

September 6—w3mo.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,

Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS!

At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WOKKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.

September 2—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.

Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.

Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; "LATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the *morning*, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,

Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 16.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK